Saskmilk

Newsletter
July 2016

Canadian Dairy Farmers and Processing Industry Reach an Agreement

In this Issue:

Research.....2
From DFC.....3
PID.....4
Milk Urea Nitrogen...5
Notices.....7
Who to Call?.....8
Quota Exchange.....9
Production.....12
SCC.....13
Code of Practice.....15
Classifieds.....16
Directors.....16

While dairy farmers and industry stakeholders were in Charlottetown attending the Dairy Farmers of Canada AGM this week, DFC and dairy processor associations were pleased to announce the successful conclusion of the negotiations that were started in 2015 by representatives of dairy farmers and processors to evolve the Canadian dairy system for the future.

This national agreement in principle includes the creation of an ingredient strategy, and will now be submitted to industry constituents for ratification. Once the ratifications are complete (including ratification by every provincial milk board), the highlights of the agreement will be made public. The anticipated implementation date for the agreement is September 1st, 2016.

"As our dairy industry operates under supply management, it is important that farmers and processors work together to be responsive to the evolution of the market, and this is exactly what this agreement in principle is all about," said Jacques Lefebvre, President and CEO of the Dairy Processors Association of Canada.

"Because we all had our eyes on the goal of seizing opportunities to build on the solid system we have today, to invest to foster growth and ensure a more thriving future for both farmers and processors, we have pursued these negotiations in a spirit of collaboration," said Caroline Émond, Executive Director of Dairy Farmers of Canada.

The agreement was announced at the AGM by Lefebvre and Émond and was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowd.

When further information about the agreement is released publicly, SaskMilk will send further information to all producers.

Research Report for July 2016

Hi everyone,

I hope that all of the recent rain hasn't caused anyone any hardship. I was very fortunate, only 4 inches in 4 days but within 15 miles of me there are reports of 8 to 10 inches!

The hoof wart project is proceeding, we have taken heel skin samples from 58 cows with both early stage heel warts, and from cows from heel wart free farms. We have extracted DNA and the samples have been sent to the States for analysis. We are sequencing the DNA to determine the bacteria present in early stages of the disease. This will help us identity potential causes of this disease.

We are planning a one day workshop in late October to give some practical demonstrations on:

- pain control for de-horning and castration;
- "gait" scoring, to help the herd owners and staff identify early stages of lameness; and
- use of a "calving jack" - how much pressure is exerted, and why new born calves end up with leg damage.

We will also be talking about proper culling methods for our cows. We all need to remember that sometimes these cull cows might be waiting 2 or 3 weeks after they leave our farms and travel hundreds of miles before they reach the slaughter plant.

Deb Haupstein will be sending out workshop information in August. There is limited space, so we will only be able to accommodate 30 people. The fee to participate in the workshop will be $50. If this workshop proves to be successful, we hope to offer it again at other locations around the province.

I hope that you all have a great haying/silaging season! *- Jack Ford*

SaskMilk in the Community...

Star-brushers for Dental Health Month Sarah Howe, Cael Ulriksen, and Savanna Carriere-Trumier

From DFC this month…

DAIRY FARMERS PROVIDE VALUABLE FEEDBACK IN PROACTION PILOT PROJECT

The results of the Environment and Biosecurity pilot project are now in! From January to April 2016, over 120 dairy farms across Canada participated in this pilot project, along with veterinarians, and CQM [Canadian Quality Milk] validators. Farmers received training pertaining to program requirements by provincial proAction® staff, and were given time for implementation prior to the mock validation. Each participant submitted feedback on the draft program by completing surveys designed to evaluate if the requirements were clear, attainable and reasonable. This participant feedback is crucial for Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) to iron out any wrinkles in order to ensure delivery of a successful, national program.

Biosecurity
The pilot project's Biosecurity component aimed to improve the overall health of farmer's herd and to prevent or minimize the introduction of infectious disease agents which could have an adverse effect on animal and human health. It is not about limiting access for educational purposes; but to ensure that visitors and suppliers respect the farm's herd health protocol. Generally, the feedback related to this element of the pilot project was very positive and the minor adjustments which were called for will go through DFC and the provinces' usual approval process.

Environment
Canadian dairy farmers are often said to be the "original stewards of the land". However, because of the specificity of geography and political environment, uniformly assessing environmental risk factors on each farm is a complex undertaking. The main take-away from farmers on the pilot project were: the draft requirements are not easy to validate consistently across seasons and farms. DFC is committed to designing a program that works no matter where a farm is located in Canada's vast and diverse countryside. Going back to the drawing board, the Environment Working Group evaluated the comments in June while the DFC Board also gave them serious thought. In the spirit of continuous improvement, an Environmental Farm Plan (PAA or PAA equivalent in Quebec), which 70% of dairy farmers have already put in place, is still recommended to be the program's critical requirement.

About the proAction Initiative
DFC's sustainability initiative, called proAction, is built on the strengths that have long existed in the Canadian dairy industry, in addition to new standards that are based on research and practices by innovators. This initiative enables dairy farmers to see how their farm compares to their peers' on a national basis, as comparisons help foster continuous improvement. Those in the food industry and interested Canadians can also check on overall progress and adherence to the standards, which are reported online. Through proAction, Canadian dairy farmers will demonstrate that they adhere to set national standards for milk quality, food safety, animal care, livestock traceability, biosecurity and the environment. For more information about the proAction Initiative, visit dairyfarmers.ca/proAction.

Saskatchewan Premises Identification (PID)

In the last week or so you should have received a letter from the Government of Saskatchewan stating the following:

> "Thank you for your application to register your premises on the Saskatchewan Premises Identification (PID) database.
>
> **Your PID number is: SKxxxxxxx (a nine digit alpha/numeric number)**
>
> **Legal Land Description: XX-00-00-00-W0**
>
> Please be advised the new "state-of-the-art" database is now available for your convenience to manage your account. The new database provides clear advantages:
>
> - It will allow users to precisely map the location of livestock premises and businesses;
> - Users will be able to edit and update their premises registration information;
> - Once populated, the database will allow rapid response to animal health or natural disaster threats; and
> - It will ensure producers are notified immediately of threats in their area.
>
> We recommend that you verify that the information on your premises is correct. Please visit http://premisesid.saskatchewan.ca/pid/ and select "Create an online access UserID" to view and start using your new account. Your account number is: 9999999999"

You were also sent a form that asked you to identify the various livestock species that are present on your farm and the approximate numbers. Please fill this out and return it to the address indicated on the form or go online and update your information.

PID facilitates linking livestock and poultry to geographic locations for planning and responding to animal health issues and emergency response, and is one of the three pillars of a livestock traceability system. SaskMilk has provided Saskatchewan Agriculture with the base information on all dairy farms so that a PID number could be assigned. We encourage you to provide any additional requested information so that PID database is as complete as possible.

If you require further information or have any questions regarding your PID number, you can contact Deb Haupstein deb.haupstein@saskmilk.ca 306-721-9486

Reminder!

The deadline date for Quota Transfer, Quota Exchange, Lease Applications, and 10% Transfer Limit Exemptions is the 6th of each month

Your Quota Transfer, Lease, and 10% Exemption Applications must be received on or before the 6th of the month in order to be effective the 1st of the following month

Quota Exchange forms must be received in the SaskMilk office on or before the 6th of the month for that month's Exchange

If you have any questions please contact Bev Solic at #306-721-9488

The value of milk urea nitrogen

MUN can be a great management tool to help nutritionists and producers ensure that the proper diets are being fed to the cows. There are many factors that influence MUN, so before re lying on MUN to make ration changes all factors should be carefully considered.

MUN is a measure of urea concentration in the milk. All cows produce urea as a result of protein metabolism in the rumen and urea passes easily into the milk. For Holsteins the typical MUN ranges from 10 -14 mg/dl (Jerseys and Brown Swiss tend to have higher MUN values).

If MUN is outside of this range it means that something is affecting the rumen and impacting protein metabolism. Values that are too high could mean that the rumen microbes aren't using all the protein that they are getting. Whether they are getting too much protein or there is something that is preventing them from using the protein may not be easy to figure out. Values that are too low might mean that rumen microbes are not getting enough protein and that may be limiting milk production.

Ensiled crops can have quite high levels of soluble protein, which can increase the longer they ferment

When using MUN as a herd management tool, it is important to note that every herd is different. It is best to establish a baseline "normal" for your herd over a minimum 3 month period. Day-to-day values can fluctuate widely. Once a baseline is established, it is best to look at weekly averages of MUN values before making changes. Bulk tank tests give a snapshot of the whole herd, similar to bulk tank Somatic Cell Counts.

It is best to use bulk tank testing as a signal, if the range is outside the herd "normal", to dig deeper into the source of the problem. If the herd is split into different production groups, with different diets, individual cow testing in each group can help decipher where the issue is coming from.

Cow and environmental factors can impact rumen health and therefore MUN values. As mentioned above, breed can affect MUN, with smaller breeds usually having higher MUN results. MUN is highest 60-70 days after calving, so cows early in lactation will show higher MUN. This may be a result of fresh/early lactation cows receiving a more nutrient dense diet than later in lactation. Also fresh cows that are breaking down body tissue for energy can show increased MUN levels. Cows milked 3 times a day tend to have higher MUN than cows milked 2 times. Ration changes are often made to cows milked more often to help support the higher production, and this may contribute to the higher MUN.

Time since feeding and time of day can both affect MUN. MUN tests done at evening milking are often higher than those done in the morning, which may tie into time since feeding as MUN peaks 3-5 hours after feeding. Cows milked early in the morning are typically milked before this peak time and consequently show lower MUN. Time of year can also impact MUN, with values highest in the summer months. Cows are at greater risk for acidosis in the summer, which can alter rumen protein metabolism and increase MUN values. These triggers for high MUN are hard to change but they do need to be considered before making major ration changes based on MUN results.

Protein is the main influencing factor on MUN levels, with dietary protein levels and sources both having a large impact. Protein levels in the diet influence how much protein the rumen microbes have access to; not enough and MUN is low, too much leads to high MUN. Protein source can also affect MUN levels. If the diet has too much rumen bypass protein, even though it might show having enough total protein in the ration, the rumen microbes do not have access to it and low MUN levels result. If diets are high in soluble protein, this is highly available to the rumen microbes and then it seems as if the diet is too high in protein. Rumen microbes also need energy to metabolise protein.

Diets that are too low in starch/sugars can result in high MUN, even if protein levels are good. The microbes can't use the protein coming into the rumen and so it appears as if there is too much protein in the diet. The main dietary impacts on MUN are summarized in Table 1.

There are many reasons why a ration may appear to be incorrectly balanced. Most farms in Ontario take multiple cuts of haylage each year. These cuts can have very different protein levels and profiles. There is often a delay, whether in communication or waiting for sample results, between starting to feed a new haylage and having a ration balanced for the new haylage. Even something as small as a moisture change in the haylage can affect how much protein the cows are receiving.

Ensiled crops can have quite high levels of soluble protein, which can increase the longer they ferment. Re-testing forages throughout the year is an important management tool to ensure the ration is balanced properly. Corn silage also changes the longer it ferments. Sugar and starch in new crop corn silage is not as available to the cow as it is after the silage has had a chance to ferment. The low availability may cause high MUN in the fall due to inadequate energy limiting protein metabolism in the rumen. Corn/grain grind can have the same effect, with too coarse of a grind reducing available energy for the rumen microbes. The old story is that there are three rations for the cow: the one the nutritionist formulates, the one that gets mixed on-farm, and the one that the cows consume. Differences in these rations can lead to unexpected MUN results. Rations that are easy for the cows to sort may lead to large variations in MUN between cows and on a day-to-day basis.

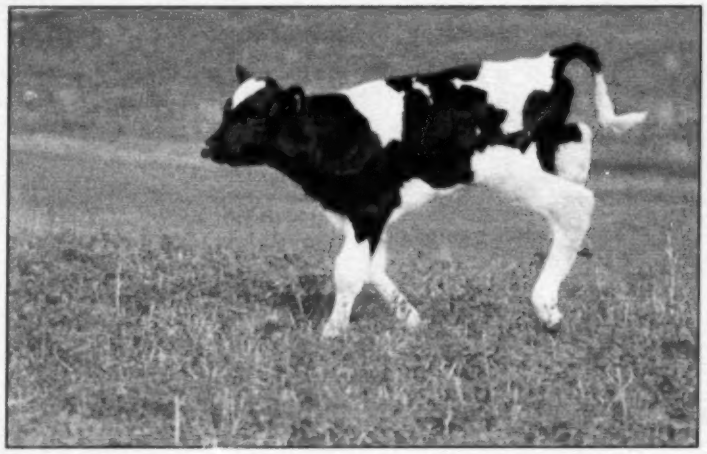
MUN can be an excellent management tool when it comes to optimizing milk production for your herd. There are many factors that affect MUN values that should be assessed before making any changes. Talk to your nutritionist or feed rep about using the new MUN results to help make management and ration decisions on your farm.

Table 1. Dietary Effects on MUN Values

Low (< 10)	High (> 14)	Potential Causes
Not enough dietary protein	Too much dietary protein	• Cows not getting ration (sorting/poor mix) • Haylage change (moisture/cut) • Ration not balanced
Too much bypass protein	Too much soluble/ degradable protein	• Cows not getting ration (sorting/ poor mix) • Haylage change (moisture/cut) • Ration not balanced
High starch/sugar diet	Low starch/sugar in diet	• Fermentation level of ensiled crops • Grain processing • Silage processing • Ration not balanced

- Laura Martin, M.Sc, Dairy Nutritionist, KenPal Farm Products in Centralia
[Article in the June 2016 Western Dairy Farmer]

WANTED: HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES AND STEERS



CONSISTENT TWICE A WEEK BABY CALF PICK-UP WITH PROMPT PAYMENT.

COMPETITIVE PRICES

WE ALSO BUY AND PICK UP CULL COWS

LICENSED AND BONDED CATTLE BUYER

William Klok 403 894 9587

The new Quota Policy will take effect August 1st

Changes include:

Underproduction penalties (below -15 days) in rolling 12-month periods:

- Financial penalty (every month of infraction);
- Program participation penalty (1st and 2nd infractions); and
- Quota reduction penalty (3rd infraction).

New 10% limit exemption Application Form that must be submitted if a producer is requesting a 'reset' of the 10% transfer limit;

Temporary leasing for specific situations will be implemented (Application Form and approval required);

Voluntary declaration of multiple quota owners on a licensed production unit will be allowed (by Form available from the office);

REMEMBER that all quota transfer limits will be reset to 0% as of August 1st to allow for a smoother transition. If you have any questions about your quota management or require any of the Forms mentioned above, please contact Bev Solie at #306-721-9488

Who should I call?

Who at the SaskMilk office should producers call? Here's a handy guide!

For…	*Call…*	*At…*
➢ Sponsorship Requests ➢ Donation Requests ➢ Dairyanna's Costume and Events	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
➢ School Milk Program ➢ Nutrition Resource Ordering	Bev Eckert	306-721-9490
➢ Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers ➢ Transfer Credits ➢ Security Applications ➢ Estimates for production ➢ Name Changes ➢ Designation of Signing Authority ➢ Monthly production numbers for producers ➢ Producer information for lending institutions ➢ Passwords for quota management sheet access	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
➢ Dairy Conference	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
➢ On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care ➢ Lab testing results ➢ Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues ➢ Bulk tank calibrations ➢ Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment	Deb Haupstein	306-721-9486
➢ Producer statements ➢ Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay ➢ Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc.	Dianne Cardinal	306-721-9489
➢ Monthly milk prices paid to producers ➢ Provincial & National production updates	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
➢ Adding, editing information on Producer Transfer Credit List ➢ Newsletter advertising ➢ Updating email/fax information for producer notices/send outs	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
➢ Media or news stories or if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter ➢ Social media enquiries (twitter etc.) ➢ Trade agreements, international trade updates ➢ DEAP policy/program enquiries ➢ Website enquiries	Joy Smith	306-721-9482

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the July 2016 Quota Exchange was **$32,250.00**

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **August 15, 2016**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **August 6, 2016**. SaskMilk recommends that offers and bids be submitted well in advance of the deadline date to ensure adequate time for corrections, if necessary.

When making bids on the Quota Exchange, the price on offers to sell quota is the minimum price that the producer is prepared to accept for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or greater than the producer's minimum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. Conversely, the price on offers to purchase quota is the maximum price that the producer is prepared to pay for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or less than the producer's maximum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. The clearing price is set at the price where the smallest difference exists between the accumulated volume offered for sale and the accumulated volume bid to purchase. The results of the Quota Exchange are outlined in the following Table.

JULY 2016 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS SUMMARY

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	**$ 32,250.00**
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	**104.00**
Kilograms offered to Sell	**32.35**
Kilograms sold	**28.00**
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	**10**
- purchased quota	**3**
- offered to sell	**3**
- sold quota	**3**

JULY 2016 QUOTA EXCHANGE CLEARING PRICE RESULTS

Price ($/daily kg b.f.)	No. of Sellers	Cumulative Sellers	Daily Kgs b.f. offered for sale	Cumulative sales	Cumulative Sales less Cumulative purchases	Cumulative purchases	Daily Kgs b.f. offered to purchase	Cumulative bidders	No. of buyers
$31,000.00	1	1	10.00	10.00	-94.00	104.00	20.00	10	2
$31,500.00	0	1	0.00	10.00	-74.00	84.00	5.00	8	1
$31,600.00	0	1	0.00	10.00	-69.00	79.00	6.00	7	1
$32,000.00	2	3	22.35	32.35	-40.65	73.00	0.00	6	0
$32,100.00	0	3	0.00	32.35	-40.65	73.00	5.00	6	1
$32,200.00	0	3	0.00	32.35	-35.65	68.00	40.00	5	2
$32,250.00	0	3	0.00	32.35	4.35	28.00	20.00	3	1
$32,500.00	0	3	0.00	32.35	24.35	8.00	3.00	2	1
$34,000.00	0	3	0.00	32.35	27.35	5.00	5.00	1	1

*** Please contact Bev Solie at 306-949-6999 for inquiries dealing with quota management sheets, the Quota Exchange, for transfer credits, or with any other quota transactions.**

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS BUTTERFAT
June	14	8	11,115
July	14	15	21,727
August	16	15	24,450
September	15	12	20,694
October	17	13	19,725
November	25	19	29,314
December	19	21	26,281
January, 2016	15	12	24,251
February	21	22	16,504
March	13	11	9,444
April	21	19	21,711
May	16	12	12,695
June	13	11	16,170

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
Jul	984.94
Aug	234.82
Sept	0.00
Oct	148.25
Nov	10.00
Dec	45.00
Jan-2016	0.00
Feb	1.4
Mar	71.91
Apr	83.55
May	183.00
Jun	123.34

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
June	8	658
July	8	700
August	0	0
September	1	58
October	8	897
November	11	2,898
December	15	2,926
January, 2016	13	5,187
February	15	4,786
March	26	5,829
April	21	3,877
May	16	3,183
June	13	1,559

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS June, 2016 – 159 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	16	8,468
0 to + 5	55	23,280
TOTAL	71	31,748
DAYS	**# OF PRODUCERS**	**NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)**
-15	6	-8,972
-10 to -15	10	-36,818
-5 to -10	27	-28,534
0 to -5	45	-22,976
TOTAL	88	-97,300

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
June 2016	6	2,072
May 2016	6	2,349
April 2016	2	625
March 2016	6	3,240
February 2016	5	2,995
January 2016	10	5,285
December 2015	11	3,732
November 2015	11	4,616
October 2015	18	7,584
September 2015	18	9,178
August 2015	16	9,691
July 2015	11	8,975
June 2015	12	5,221

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES June, 2016

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	3.8738	11.521599
Protein	3.2674	8.521593
Other Solids	5.7401	1.212674

Based on the average component tests for the province, the average price received was **$79.4374** per hectolitre. **The average butterfat price received per kilogram was $20.47**

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS June 2016

Milk Sale Revenue	$ 13,738,819.61
Western Milk Pool	$ 3,244,349.77
Plant of Last Resort Service	$ (56,798.65)
Total Pool Value	**$ 16,926,370.73**

In June, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **819,976 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of June, Saskatchewan production was **6,967** of butterfat **over** and cumulatively **under** by **-74,537 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **-0.74%** within our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -1.50% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production Kgs bf col. 1 – 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit **(1.5%)** Kgs bf col. 9 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit **1.0%** Kgs bf col. 9 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits in - % col. 6 / 9	(8) Over Quota or (Lost Production Opportunity) Kgs bf	(9) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
Jun-15	797,815	792,050	5,765	(144,034)	48,011	**(67,014)**	**-0.70%**	0	9,602,300
Jul-15	810,653	800,163	10,490	(144,358)	48,119	**(55,723)**	**-0.58%**	0	9,623,869
Aug-15	811,771	814,385	(2,614)	(145,053)	48,351	**(66,457)**	**-0.69%**	0	9,670,195
Sept-15	803,418	815,971	(12,553)	(145,388)	48,463	**(72,620)**	**-0.75%**	0	9,692,516
Oct-15	840,719	857,248	(16,529)	(145,757)	48,586	**(89,950)**	**-0.93%**	0	9,717,157
Nov-15	822,399	817,226	5,173	(145,324)	48,441	**(44,269)**	**-0.46%**	0	9,688,278
Dec-15[1]	864,380	962,297	(97,917)	(147,083)	49,028	**(142,067)**	**-1.45%**	0	9,805,509
Jan-16	872,836	873,832	(996)	(148,058)	49,353	**(143,063)**	**-1.45%**	0	9,870,562
Feb-16	811,774	805,091	6,683	(148,960)	49,653	**(136,490)**	**-1.37%**	0	9,930,653
Mar-16	872,863	851,885	20,978	(149,485)	49,828	**(115,512)**	**-1.16%**	0	9,965,640
Apr-16	841,272	817,247	24,025	(149,712)	49,904	**(91,487)**	**-0.92%**	0	9,980,799
May-16	860,608	850,625	9,983	(150,289)	50,096	**(81,504)**	**-0.81%**	0	10,019,240
Jun-16	826,943	819,976	6,967	(150,719)	50,240	**(74,537)**	**-0.74%**	0	10,047,956

(1) Monthly Production in Saskatchewan
(2) Total Monthly Quota = Class 1 sales + Monthly MSQ + Carry Forward
(3) Difference between the monthly production (1) and the total monthly quota (2)
(4) The Lower Flexibility Limit is -1.5% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
(5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 1.0% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
(6) Previous Month Cumulative Over or (Under) Production + Current Monthly Over or (Under) Production (capped at lower or upper limit if applicable)
(7) Equal to Column (6) expressed as a percentage basis within the flexibility limits
(8) Over Quota or (Lost production opportunity) outside of flexibility limits
(9) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months

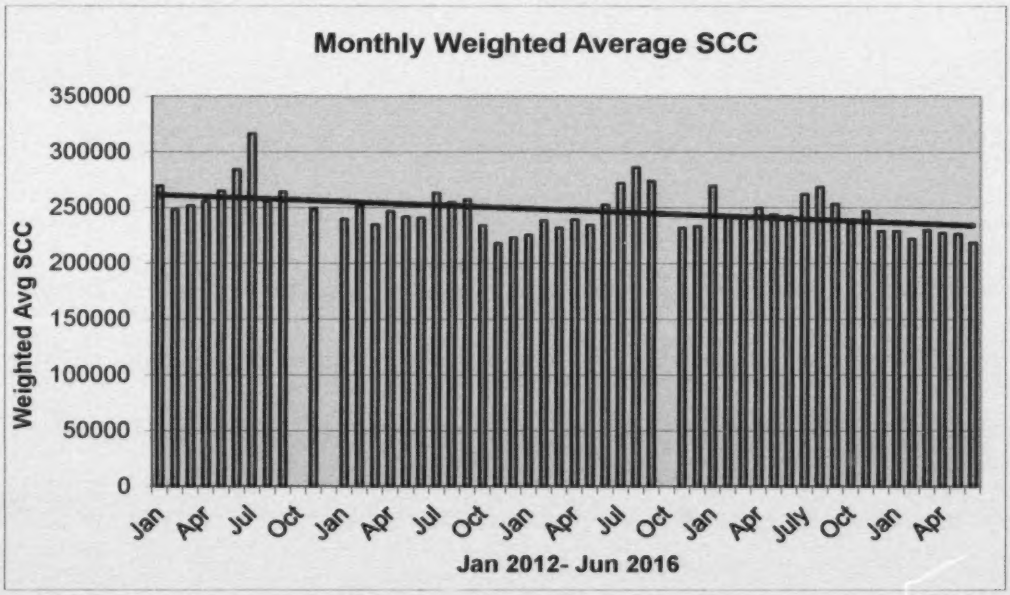
[1] At the CMSMC meeting a temporary 3% Growth Allowance has been added as of Dec 2015.

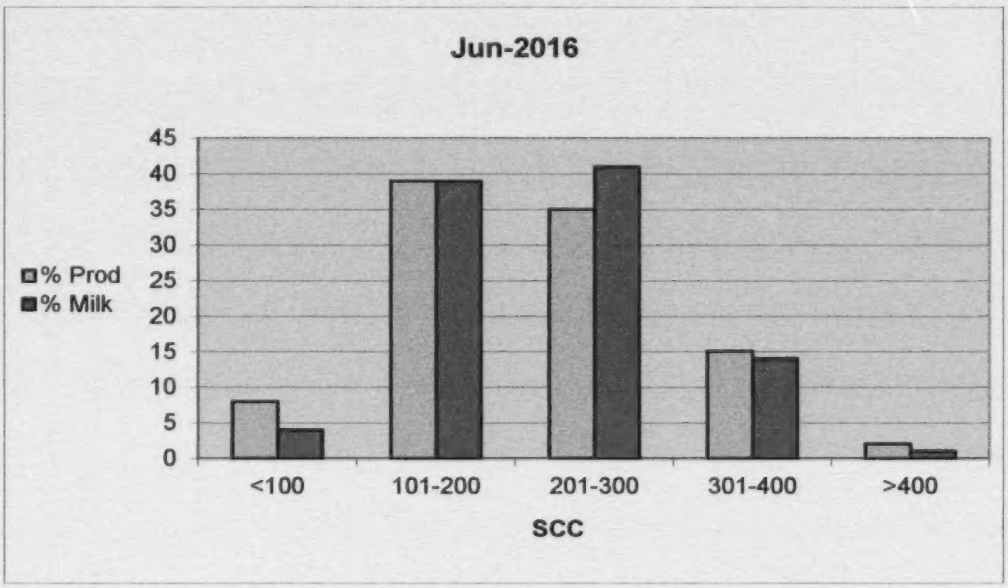
SCC LIMIT NOW 400,000

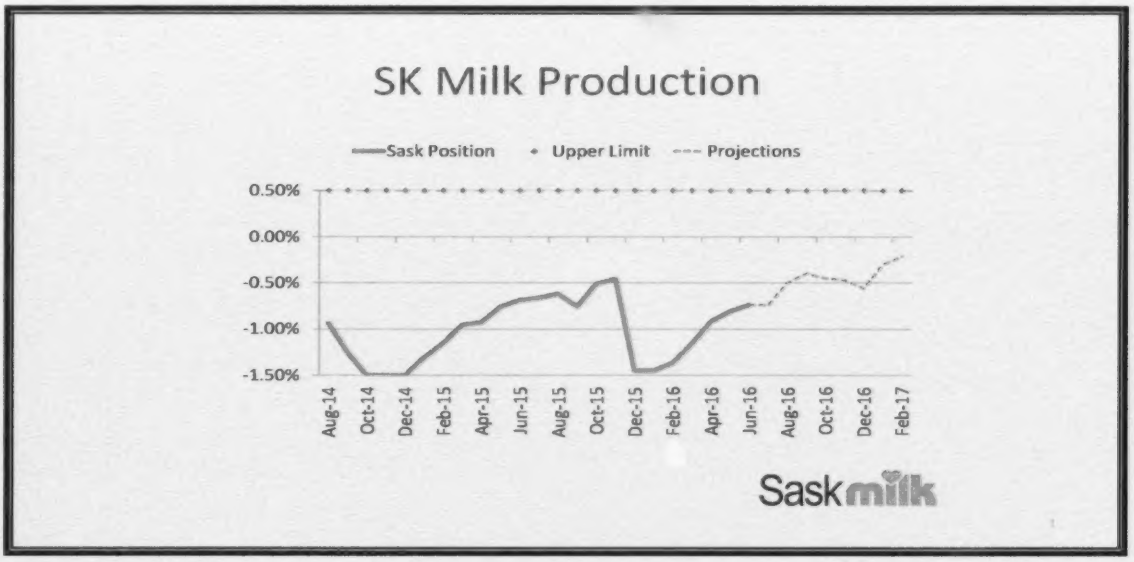
Effective January 1, 2013, the SCC limit has changed to 400,000. Penalties and violations will be applied based on the new limit.

The following graphs provide producers with an overview of the Provincial Somatic Cell Count weighted average on a monthly basis as well as a breakdown of the % of producers in each SCC level for the month of June 2016.

If you have any questions or comments you can contact: Deb Haupstein at 306-721-9486.







INHIBITOR TEST STATIONS

SaskMilk has established a number of inhibitor test stations around the province. Producers needing to check their bulk tanks for inhibitors can take a sample to the test station closest to their location.

Charm test strips are available to test for:
Beta-Lactams- the Charm 3 SL3 Beta Lactam test strip tests for amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephapirin, cloxacillin, and penicillin G

Tetracyclines- the Charm Tetracycline test strip tests for chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline and tetracycline.

Sulfas- the Charm Sulfa test strip tests for sulfacetamide, sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfadoxine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethazine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfapyridine, sulfaquinoxaline, sulfathiazole, and sulfisoxazole.

Test stations are located at the following locations:

1. Swift Current, SK - Agrifoods truck bay - 675 Cheadle Street West
   Office 306-773-1097 or Rodger Ruf 306-741-3261
2. Harris, SK - Cairnside Farm – Wes Cairns 306-656-4807
3. Star City, SK - Star City Colony - Reuben Tschetter 306-921-9381
4. Grenfell, SK - Jim Ross 306-697-2232
5. Yorkton, SK - Ford Dairy Farms Inc. - Bud and Margaret Ford 306-782-7240
6. Saskatoon, SK – Agrifoods Truck Bay - east of the Saputo plant receiving bay
   lead hand - Jim or Clint 306-664-0202 after hours: 306-668-8135

Charm tests strips and Charm testers are now available for purchase through SaskMilk. Agrifoods is now carrying SNAP test kits for tetracyclines as well as beta lactams.

For further information you can contact: Deb Haupstein 306-721-9486

Code of Practice

4.1 Handling, Moving, Restraining, and Treating Animals

Cattle are social animals with a natural desire to gather together in herds. Herd management and husbandry procedures should not compromise their social activity or isolate them unnecessarily. Animals should always be handled with care and in a calm, easy manner, following a consistent routine. This will reduce fear, avoid injury, make observation and treatment easier, and enhance animal well-being and productivity.

REQUIREMENTS

Electric cattle prods must only be used in extreme situations, such as when animal or human safety is at risk, and must never be used on the face, anus or reproductive organs of dairy cattle.

Electric prods must not be used on calves that can be moved manually.

Animal handlers must be familiar with cattle behavior and quiet handling techniques either through training, experience or mentorship.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

a. understand the field of vision, flight zone (personal space) and point of balance (shoulder) when moving cattle
b. refrain from using loud noises to frighten or move cattle
c. move cattle at a slow walk
d. use panels, flags, plastic paddles, flappers (a length of cane with a short strap of leather or canvas attached), plastic bags and metallic rattles as aids for moving animals
e. provide flooring with good traction
f. provide adequate lighting
g. have routine contact with cattle and handle them in a calm fashion
h. avoid tail twisting, particularly in calves
i. provide sufficient area that new animals can move into free space
j. use properly designed and maintained restraint devices
k. restrain animals for as brief a time as possible.

If You Can't Ship It - Test It!

BSE surveillance is still important and every animal tested makes a difference.

Support your cattle industry by having your 4-D (dead, diseased, dying or downer) cattle tested for BSE.

For more information, call the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at 1-877-727-5273.

QUOTA LISTING or CLASSIFIED AD SERVICE

SaskMilk offers a free quota listing service as part of its Newsletter. Anyone wishing to sell or purchase quota and/or cows or miscellaneous dairy equipment is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999. All prices and negotiations will be independent of SaskMilk. **Please note that ads will be posted in two issues and will then be removed unless SaskMilk is notified otherwise.**

Classifieds

For Sale: 2500 gallon De laval bulk tank
Contact Sheldon Peifer 306-862-7140

Looking to buy quota – 35 kgs daily
Darcy Loewen 306-493-8201

100 used DeLaval transponders
306-398-7852

Want to purchase Quota. **Mel Foth 306-232-3462**

SASKMILK BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Melvin Foth – Chair
(306) 225-4678
fvl@sasktel.net

Brad Kornelius – Vice Chair
(306) 260-4904
bradkornelius@gmail.com

Denise Coghill
(306) 699-7764
denmars@sasktel.net

Ryan Enns
(306) 220-7993
corandryan@gmail.com

David Entz
(306) 741-0632
davidentz3662@gmail.com

Jack Ford
(306) 328-4700
jackford@sasktel.net

Brian Lindenbach
(306) 771-2721
broyhill192@gmail.com

Tom Mackenzie
(306) 352-2292
tommymilk@icloud.com

Blaine McLeod
(306) 631-8053
rb.mcleod@sasktel.net

For further information, please contact the SaskMilk office.
444 McLeod Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 4Y1
Telephone: (306) 949-6999
Fax: (306) 949-2605
Website: www.saskmilk.ca
Email: info@saskmilk.ca